JUNE, 1787. THE NUMB. 2976.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1787.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
(Price 7/6 bound, or 6/ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.
And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.
All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to that old and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The houſe is large and very convenient. He is well ſtocked with bedding, and excellent liquors---good ſtables and hay for the reception of travellers. All that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend that the beſt care ſhall be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

June 4, 1787. PETER MATHER.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery by the week, month, or year. ‡

GEORGE BRINGHURST,
COACH-MAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coach-maker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Church burial-ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale---A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches, very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, two chairs, two ſulkies, ſecond hand, and two family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt, and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. † June 4, 1787.

FINLASS,
STAY-MAKER,

Has removed from the New-Market to Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,
Where he MAKES all Sorts of
French and *Engliſh* STAYS,
In the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion.
Riding Stays, Turned Stays and Jumps, Half-bone and Whole-bone, very neat.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders, may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble ſervant,

SEBASTIAN FINLASS.

N. B. Thoſe that chooſe to ſee my work, may be waited on the firſt notice.

*** *Stays neatly mended.*

June 2d, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES YOST, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 4th day of July next, to the ſubſcribers

ALBERTUS SHILACK, Adminiſtrator,
and
¶ CHRISTINA YOST, Adminiſtratrix.

Reading, May 30, 1787.

WAS committed to the goal of Berks county, on the 18th inſtant, two perſons, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, one of them calls himſelf THOMAS KERNAM, ſays he was born in Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high and well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, his cloaths are mean and not worth mentioning; he ſays he laboured laſt in Bucks county, but does not remember the names of his employers. The other is a native of Pennſylvania, ſays he was born in Briſtol, in Bucks county, and has lately left the ſame, calls himſelf JOHN HARRIS, 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlim made, has dark brown hair, had on an old hat, half worn olive coloured cloth coat, nankeen jacket, black ſtuff breeches, and thread ſtockings ribbed. Their maſter or maſters (if any they have) are requeſted to come, pay charges, and releaſe them from confinement; otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees. ¶ CHRISTIAN BARRANSTINE, Goaler.

Cheſter county, June 4, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Mary Withy, in the borough of Cheſter, in the ſaid county, on Monday, the ſecond day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large two-ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and ſundry lots of ground, ſituate in the ſaid borough, whereon are erected two large ſtone ſtores, a ſtone bake houſe, a ſmall brick tenement or kitchen, and ſundry other buildings, bounded by the river Delaware, and by Market-ſtreet, Filbert-ſtreet, and Welch-lane. One other lot of ground, fronting on the north ſide of Filbert-ſtreet, and bounded therewith, and by Welch-lane, and lands of Jeſſe Maris, Joſhua Cowpland and others. One other lot of ground, bounded by Cheſter creek, the river Delaware, and lands of Joſeph Richardſon, Mary Norris, Eliſha Price, Eſq; and William O'Neal. One other lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, bounded therewith, and by Middle-ſtreet and Free-ſtreet, and ground of John Powell and others. Alſo a piece of land, ſituate in the ſame borough, bounded by Edgmont and Providence roads, and lands of Henry Hale Graham, Eſquire. And alſo three annuities or ground rents, amounting to about nine pounds per annum, iſſuing and payable out of ſundry lots of ground in the ſame borough, now or late in the poſſeſſion of John Powell, William Siddens, and Joſhua Cowpland. All late the eſtate of Francis Richardſon, deceaſed. Seized and taken in execution, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. As it has been ſurmiſed that it is not improbable but Francis Richardſon, in his life time, may have ſold and conveyed ſome of thoſe lots of ground to ſome perſon or perſons, the Sheriff will thank the purchaſers, if they will, previous to the day of ſale, make known the ſame to him, or to Henry Hale Graham, Eſquire, in Cheſter. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, at Point-no-Point, on the 10th ult. a black MARE, 14 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a long tail. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

June 2d, 1787. ¶ MARTIN WILER.

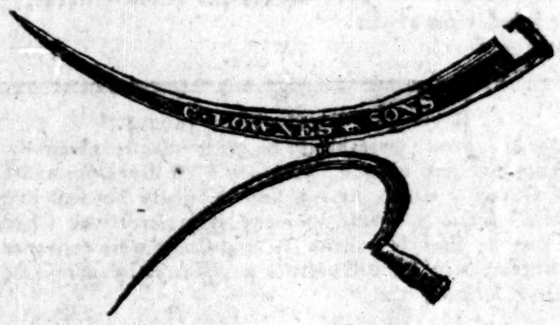
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an Apprentice NEGRO LAD, named John Farmer, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, has loſt one joint from the little finger of his left hand, has not had the ſmall-pox, reads well and writes a good hand. Had on and took with him a wool hat, over-jacket coarſe homeſpun cloth, ſtriped woollen under ditto, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair ticklenburg trowſers, one pair cotton ſtriped do. ſhoes with hobnails. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid lad in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if in the county aforeſaid, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of it, the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Fifth-month 30th, 1787. ¶ AMOS COOPER.

STRAYED from the ſtable-yard of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, on Wedneſday evening, the 30th of May, a red COW, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old, with a white udder and wide horns---Alſo, a dark brown COW, almoſt black, about 5 years old, with white udder, the horns ſhort and turning inwards at top: further marks are not recollected. Whoever will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

June 4. † SAMUEL POWEL.



THREE HUNDRED DOZEN
SICKLES,
Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by
George Lownes and *Sons,*
In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.

FOR SALE,
A large and general aſſortment of
SCYTHES and SICKLES,
MADE by the ſubſcriber, at his SCYTHE and SICKLE MANUFACTORY, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the black horſe.

4 w. THOMAS GOUCHER.

May 12, 1787.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in the encloſure of Joſeph Jeffries, at Wright's ferry, Lancaſter county, a brown STEER, with a white face, four or five years old, marked in the near ear with a half crop, and in the off ear with a whole crop. The owner, on proving property within two months from this date, and paying coſts, may have him again. § JOSEPH JEFFERIES.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

Bordentown, May 18, 1787.

To be Sold at public Sale,

On *Saturday*, the 23d of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph King, oppoſite Bordentown,
(if not Sold at private Sale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich Land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder wood land and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lies very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country. There is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM BALY on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold, if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip May Flower, John Stilwell, maſter, a number of

Fine healthy Redemptioners,

Of both ſexes, from twelve to twenty-four years of age,
AMONG whom are Mechanics of different profeſſions, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, lying above Vine-ſtreet, or to RICHARD SOMERS or JOHN WESCOTT.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. †

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with fuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable chrrges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

BROKE into an encloſure in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sixth-day, the 7th of this inſtant, May, 1787, a ſtray MILK COW. Any perſon, by applying to Nathaniel Jones, at his griſt-mill, in ſaid townſhip, may hear where the cow may be had, and proving property and paying charges, may have her again, if ſhe does not eſcape before the ſaid application. ¶

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

Eaſton, Northampton county, May 21, 1787.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

INCLOSED are handed you for publication, the proceedings of a townſhip meeting of the inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, on the ſubject of the late act of Aſſembly, confirming to the people called Connecticut claimants, their poſſeſſions in the county of Luzerne---together with a copy of the remonſtrance agreed to be preſented to the honorable the Supreme Executive Council, and of the circular letter of the committee choſen at ſaid meeting.

Several townſhips of this county have adopted the reſolutions entered into at Eaſton; and as a part of the duty of the committee is to notify their fellow-citizens of the danger of ſo alarming a meaſure, they have thought it neceſſary to publiſh the incloſures, that the circulation of their opinions may be the more extenſive.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, on the 7th of May, 1787, to take into conſideration an act of the Aſſembly, paſſed on the 27th March, 1787, relative to the lands which are thereby taken from the original owners of them, and given to the claimants from Connecticut,

Doctor ANDREW LEDLIE was placed in the chair, and the following reſolutions unanimouſly agreed to:

RESOLVED,

1. That the great end of all government is to ſecure the citizens of the ſtate in the inviolable poſſeſſion of their inherent rights and privileges of freemen, and particularly of their lives, liberties and property.

2. That the invaluable conſtitution of the ſtate has made effectual proviſion for theſe, in the aſſurance which it gives, that no citizen ſhall be deprived of them but by a fair and impartial trial in open court, before a reſpectable jury of the vicinity.

3. That the act of Aſſembly paſſed the 27th of March laſt, depriving a great number of the citizens of their property in the county of Luzerne, without a trial by jury, is a direct and dangerous infringement of the conſtitution.

4. That the haſty manner of enacting the ſaid law, was as unconſtitutional as the matter of it, inaſmuch as it was enacted within a week after the publication of the bill for conſideration, and in the ſame ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, before the perſons, whoſe property was effected by it, could poſſibly have any notice of ſo unuſual an intention in the legiſlature, or any opportunity to conſult together, and to expreſs their ſentiments concerning the general tendency of ſo alarming a meaſure, or the probable operation of ſo dangerous a precedent.---This haſty proceeding, which deprives a number of citizens of their juſtly acquired property, without their conſent, without law, or even without the form of a trial, is conſidered by us as a direct violation of our conſtitution; which has provided, that no bill ſhall be paſſed into a law, until it has been publiſhed for conſideration at one ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, and lain over to the next, excepting in caſes of ſudden neceſſity; which neceſſity certainly cannot be ſaid to exiſt with reſpect to the diſturbances at Wyoming, which have ſubſiſted for more than ſeventeen years paſt.

5. That the compenſation in the unlocated lands of the ſtate propoſed to the citizens, whoſe property the Aſſembly has ſecretly, haſtily, and violently taken from them, is merely nominal, inadequate, and deluſory, and ſuch as, it is more than probable, not a ſingle member of the Houſe, who promoted the oppreſſive law, would be willing to take in exchange for his own private property.

6. That had the compenſation propoſed been more adequate than it is, yet it does not ſuit the circumſtances of many of the injured citizens to range through the woods in queſt of lands that would be worth their acceptance from the ſtate, or to employ men to do it for them. And the inexpreſſible diſtreſs to which this law has reduced others of them, has renderend all proſpect of any compenſation in the mode propoſed by the law abſolutely impracticable, ſo that the oppreſſed citizens have juſt reaſon to complain of the wanton cruelty of the Aſſembly, in obliging them to ſit down and mourn over their property loſt for ever, if the law ſhould continue, without any other hope of compenſation.

7. That the promoters of this law were greatly deficient in their guardianſhip of the rights and property of their conſtituents, in offering to the plundered citizens the vacant and unſettled lands of the ſtate as a compenſation, which they had no authority to beſtow, becauſe every citizen has a joint right in them, as a common fund for leſſening the expences of government, and the taxes of the ſtate, and their conſtituents have given them no authority to beſtow their common property upon one claſs of citizens, to make way for a much more valuable preſent to a lawleſs banditti, who have intruded themſelves into the ſtate, in defiance of government and juſtice, and have held the property of its peaceable citizens by force of arms, murder and violence, for more than ſeventeen years paſt.

8. That the citizens of this ſtate, who pay ſuch heavy taxes for the ſupport of government, and have honeſtly bought and paid for their lands in the county of Luzerne, had a right to expect a legal protection in the quiet poſſeſſion of their property, againſt all invaſion whatſoever; and it muſt be a ſpecies of oppreſſion unknown in any free government, for our aſſembly not only to withhold that protection, but alſo to take our property in a haſty and unconſtitutional manner, and beſtow it on the very invaders.

9. That it is the duty of all the citizens of this commonwealth to unite together as one man, to oppoſe the execution of ſuch an unconſtitutional and oppreſſive law, which, from its dangerous precedent, ſets all our property afloat, and renders every citizen inſecure in his poſſeſſions, becauſe a ſilent acquieſcence in the execution would be a virtual ſurrender of all their property into the hands of an aſſembly which may be hardy enough to ſeize upon it, either for their own emolument, or the gratification of their friends.

10. That the attempt of Great-Britain to ſubjugate America, and reduce the property of its inhabitants to their abſolute diſpoſal in parliament, was not a more outrageous violation of the rights of freemen, than the law in queſtion; and if America was juſtifiable in reſiſting unto blood, the citizens of this ſtate are bound by their mutual relation to each other, and their ſacred regard to the rights and privileges of freemen, to circulate among themſelves, and preſent decent but ſpirited remonſtrances againſt the oppreſſion of ſuch a law, and to try every gentle and legal method of procuring the repeal of it, before they proceed to extremities, in the defence of their common freedom.

11. That the promoters of this unconſtitutional and oppreſſive law have, by this outrageous attempt upon the property of the good citizens of Pennſylvania, forfeited all right to the confidence of their fellow citizens, and deſerve to be noted as tyrants who would enſlave them, whenever they had an opportunity, and therefore ſhould be no further intruſted with any office, whether civil, military, or judicial, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

12. That copies of theſe reſolutions be ſpeedily circulated through the different counties of the ſtate, attended with circular letters, requeſting the freemen of the commonwealth, to expreſs their ſentiments upon the alarming meaſure lately adopted by our legiſlature, in decent, but decided and ſpirited terms, and to tranſmit the ſame in proper and becoming addreſſes to council, to ſuſpend the execution of the tyrannical law until the next meeting of the Aſſembly, for its total abrogation.

13. That until theſe remonſtrances be anſwered to the ſatisfaction and relief of the injured citizens, that is, until protection is furniſhed by government to all the people without exception, it is the duty of the people to withhold the payment of thoſe taxes, which are levied for the ſupport of that government.

14. That David Waggoner, Henry Aſhouſe, ſen. and John Townes, be a committee for carrying the foregoing reſolutions into effect, for correſponding with the other townſhips, and for drawing up inſtructions to the members in Aſſembly from Northampton county, expreſſive of the ſenſe of the people.

ANDREW LEDLIE, Chairman.

To his Excellency the Preſident and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

The Remonſtrance of the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton.

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your remonſtrants have ſeen, with the moſt lively apprehenſion, a very alarming attack made on the conſtitutional and ſacred rights of the citizens of this commonwealth, by an act which was hurried through a few days of the late ſeſſions of aſſembly, and paſſed the houſe on the 27th day of March, confirming to the people called Connecticut claimants their poſſeſſions in the county of Luzerne: thereby depriving a number of good and faithful citizens of a property honeſtly acquired and amply paid for, without allowing them the ſmalleſt opportunity of being heard, either by their conſtitutional judges, a jury of the vicinage, or by any other juriſdiction whatever. And your remonſtrants find, with the deepeſt concern, that a ſtretch of authority ſo arbitrary and exceſſive is not even palliated by an offer of recompence to the injured, in any degree adequate to the injury.

That bearing in remembrance thoſe principles which began and conducted theſe ſtates ſucceſsfully through the late glorious revolution, and conceiving it to be their indiſpenſible duty as good citizens of this commonwealth, to expreſs their indignation at an act as deſpotic as any which were the then objects of complaint and oppoſition. Your remonſtrants have held a townſhip meeting, to declare in a conſtitutional manner their ſentiments on the occaſion.---The proceedings and reſolutions of this meeting are herewith tranſmitted to your honorable board.

It remains that we beg, in conformity with the ſpirit of the ſaid reſolutions, that your Excellency and your Honors will exerciſe the powers with which the conſtitution has inveſted you for valuable purpoſes, and which are the neceſſary appendages of the executive authority of every government, by convening the legiſlature at as early a day as poſſible, for the re-conſideration of the obnoxious act, and in the mean time ſuſpend any further proceedings under the ſame. So ſalutary a meaſure, if timely adopted, your remonſtrants have the warmeſt hopes will tend to quiet apprehenſions which have been juſtly excited, and to renew that confidence which ought ever to ſubſiſt between the people and their repreſentatives.

(Circular.)

Gentlemen,

WE take the liberty to incloſe you the proceedings and reſolutions of a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, aſſembled to take into conſideration the late very unconſtitutional act of the legiſlature with reſpect to lands in the county of Luzerne, the property of a number of our countrymen, which has been violently wreſted from them, and confirmed to the people called Connecticut claimants. As one of the principal ends of government is the protection of property, and as this protection is expreſly ſtipulated by our conſtitution, the inhabitants of this town have conceived themſelves obliged to declare their ſentiments on ſo daring an infringement of the ſacred rights of the people of Pennſylvania---and alſo to warn their fellow-citizens of the impending danger.

The conduct of the Aſſembly is univerſally intereſting, the criſis is important, and no time ſhould be loſt in forming ſuch firm and ſpirited reſolutions, as will prevent the loſs of thoſe invaluable privileges which we have ſo recently fought and bled for, and which are now encroached upon by our own repreſentatives. The ſubſcribers have been appointed a committee to correſpond with the other townſhips of this county on the ſubject, and in purſuance of their appointment forward you the incloſed, for your conſideration.

We make no doubt, gentlemen, of your entire concurrence in our proceedings---and have the firmeſt confidence that the townſhip of will not be laſt in adopting meaſures evidently calculated for the general benefit of the commonwealth.

We have the honor to be,
With the moſt perfect eſteem,
Gentlemen,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,

To the inhabitants of the
townſhip of

BOSTON, June 4.

Friday afternoon (agreeable to notice previouſly given by His Excellency) at five o'clock, preciſely, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, having been formally notified of their reſpective elections, came into the Repreſentatives Chamber, where the two Branches of the General Court were convened;---when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to addreſs the Legiſlature as follows, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, *and*
Gentlemen of the Houſe *of* Repreſentatives,

A VERY reſpectable Committee, by you appointed, have notified me that the citizens of this Commonwealth have elected me Governor for the enſuing year.

To promote the happineſs of my native country hath always been the object of my purſuit, and to merit the approbation of my fellow-citizens was ever my higheſt ambition---Defective as I may have been in the purſuit of the firſt, I ſhould feel myſelf ungrateful to an high degree, did I not, upon the preſent occaſion, acknowledge the kind partiality of my countrymen in granting me ſo great a ſhare of the ſecond.

When, from a want of health, I retired from the place of Chief Magiſtrate of this Commonwealth, I did not expect to be again called to the important truſt, but ſince my fellow-citizens have, without any ſolicitation of mine, ſeen fit, in the preſent day, to call upon me for my exertions, I cannot abuſe that partiality which they have ſo often manifeſted towards me, by declining the office.

The ſuffrages of a free people would, in common times, render an apology for my appearing in this place quite unneceſſary; but in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, it becomes neceſſary for me to declare, that I am ſo far from accepting the office from a dependence upon my own ability to reſtore the Government to its needed tranquility, that it is, Gentlemen, on your wiſdom and prudence alone I rely, for thoſe meaſures which may lead us to public ſafety; from you the people will look for theſe laws and ordinances, which will ſecure the bleſſings intended for them by the happy conſtitution of Government they have eſtabliſhed. Of me they have a right to expect I ſhall exert the powers veſted in me for their benefit and advantage, and it ſhall be my higheſt ambition not to diſappoint them. To preſerve, Gentlemen, ſacred and inviolate, our excellent conſtitution of Government; to relieve as much as poſſible the burdens of the people, and to maintain a ſtrict adherence to private and public juſtice; ſhall be the great object of my adminiſtration, and in the purſuit of them I doubt not of your aſſiſtance and ſupport, as well as thoſe of all good men.

Having declared, Gentlemen, my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I am now ready to comply with the qualifying requiſitions of the Conſtitution.

JOHN HANCOCK.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then addreſſed the Legiſlature as follows, viz.

I HAVE been informed by a very reſpectable Committee of both Houſes, that you have been pleaſed to elect me to the office of Lieutenant Governor for the year enſuing. I have a due ſenſe of the honour you have conferred upon me in this appointment. I conſider it as a mark of your eſteem and confidence. It has been my conſtant aim, while I have had the honour to be employed in the public ſervice, to conſult and to the utmoſt of my abilities to promote the beſt intereſts of the people; and it has afforded me the higheſt ſatisfaction, that my conduct has generally met their approbation. I am obliged to you for the polite manner in which you have acquainted me with this appointment---I now declare my acceptance of it, and you may reſt aſſured, I ſhall endeavour to diſcharge the duties of this office with faithfulneſs and impartiality, and am ready to take the oaths and ſubſcribe the declaration required by the Conſtitution.

THOMAS CUSHING.

After which the Hon. Preſident of the Senate, in conformity to the Conſtitution, adminiſtered to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the oaths therein required, which, with the declarations, being ſubſcribed by them, in the preſence of the Legiſlature, the Secretary, by the direction of the Honorable Preſident of the Senate, declared His Excellency John Hancock, Eſquire, to be Governor, and his Honour Thomas Cuſhing, Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth, for the year enſuing.

Extract of a letter, dated May 28, from a gentleman of a very reſpectable character in Stockbridge, to his friend in this town.

" * Tyler, with two other rebels, are in Albany goal for a reſcue, &c. A centry at the bridge by § Warham Lee's, was fired at on Saturday evening laſt; he returned the fire, wounded the man, but he was not found laſt evening. About two o'clock, Sunday morning, a number of men armed came to the houſe of † Nathaniel Kingſley, Eſquire. Two came in, took all the arms in the houſe, about 20, his watch, and went off---whither, could not be diſcovered.

* *A pardoned Rebel.* § *In Great-Barrington.*
† *Repreſentative of Becket, in the county of Berkſhire.*

LITCHFIELD, June 4.

By a letter from Great-Barrington, dated the 26th ult. we learn, that a few days ſince the noted Robert Joyner, one of the inſurgents, and an active villain among the gang of plunderers, was apprehended and committed to the gaol in that town---he fired upon his purſuers, and was badly wounded in the head by a ſhot returned. By the ſame letter we are alſo informed, that Enoch Tyler, who was convicted, and ſentenced to die by the Supreme Court, at their late ſeſſions in that town, and ſince pardoned by the Governor, immediately after his liberation aſſumed his arms, joined and aſſiſted a gang of robbers in plundering a number of houſes in Weſt-Stockbridge. He is now confined in Albany gaol for a riot in the ſtate of New-York; from whence, after receiving the rewards of his deeds there, he will be demanded, and tranſmitted to Maſſachuſetts, to ſuffer the puniſhment due to ſo hardened a villain.

NEWPORT, May 31.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the ſons of anarchy here flatter themſelves, that the new legiſlatures of Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut (which are now in ſeſſion) are deeply infected with the PAPER INFLUENZA, and that this virulent plague, with all its concomitant evils, will ſpread a ſimilar devaſtation to that we have fatally experienced:---But, ſays our correſpondent, if they ſhould be inattentive to the ruin and merited depredation conſequent on ſuch diſorders; if they ſhould reject the wiſe and ſalutary ſyſtem of their late adminiſtration, and blindly plunge into the Rhode-Iſland politics, in order that they might trample on the ſacred principles of the conſtitution, and ſelfiſhly ſport with the rights of property---no recrimination will be too ſevere---no ſatire will be too poignant---the pen of Junius, while it bitterly retorts the ſarcaſtic proverb,---" RHODE-ISLAND FAITH," will awake the patriot's zeal to a firm oppoſition---a TACITUS will faithfully hiſtorify the reproachful ſyſtem---and unveil the deluſions and falſe gloſſes of the harpies of anarchy---while the Auctioneer will caracature the diſtinguiſhed contours of perfidy, fraud and injuſtice.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,

at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet,

A Quantity of very good undreſſed quills; dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality; a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, Eſq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers, and others.

Alſo bar iron and plough-ſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart tea-kettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, faſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw-mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of James and Drinker, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a ſhort time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia, Sixth-month 4th, 1787.

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay MARE, riſing four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with ſome white on both her hind feet, and a ſmall ſnip, is very round bodied, has a ſwitch tail, neither brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Eſquire, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

Montgomery townſhip and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old ſorrel MARE, a little hipſhot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with ſome white down her forehead, marked on the near ſhoulder. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

Weſt Cheſter, May 28, 1787.

NOW in the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, living at the Turk's Head, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, a young bay MARE, without brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as ſhe was found tied in the woods. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ ISAAC WEBB.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

In the preſent exigency people naturally look up to the Continental Convention, in hopes that their wiſdom will provide ſome effectual remedy for their diſorders. It is perhaps the laſt opportunity which may be preſented to us, of eſtabliſhing a permanent ſyſtem of continental government; and, if this opportunity be loſt, it is much to be feared that we ſhall fall into irretrievable confuſion.

How great the object of their meeting is to be attained, is a queſtion which deſerves to be ſeriouſly conſidered. Some men, there is reaſon to believe, have indulged the idea of reforming the United States, by means of ſome refined and complicated ſchemes of organiſing a future Congreſs in a different form. Theſe ſchemes, like many others with which we have been amuſed in times paſt, will be found to be merely viſionary, and produce no laſting benefit. The error is not in the form of Congreſs, the mode of election, or the duration of the appointment of the members. The ſource of all our miſfortunes, is evidently in the want of power in Congreſs. To be convinced of this, we need only recollect the vigour, the energy, and unanimity of this country a few years paſt, even in the midſt of a bloody war, *when Congreſs governed the continent*. We have gradually declined into feebleneſs, anarchy and wretchedneſs, from that period in which the ſeveral ſtates began to exerciſe the ſovereign and abſolute right of treating the recommendations of Congreſs with contempt. From that time to the preſent, we have ſeen the great Fœderal Head of our union cloathed with the authority of making treaties, without the power of performing them; of contracting debts, without being able to diſcharge them, or to bind others to diſcharge them; of regulating our trade, and providing for the general welfare of the people, in their concerns with foreign nations, without the power of reſtraining a ſingle individual from the infraction of their orders, or reſtricting any trade, however injurious to the public welfare.

To remedy theſe evils, ſome have weakly imagined that it is neceſſary to annihilate the ſeveral ſtates, and veſt Congreſs with the abſolute direction and government of the continent, as one ſingle republic. This, however, would be impracticable and miſchievous. In ſo extenſive a country many local and internal regulations would be required, which Congreſs could not poſſibly attend to, and to which the ſtates individually are fully competent; but thoſe things which alike concern all the ſtates, ſuch as our foreign trade and foreign tranſactions, Congreſs ſhould be fully authoriſed to regulate, and ſhould be inveſted with the power of enforcing their regulations.

The ocean, which joins us to other nations, would ſeem to be the ſcene upon which Congreſs might exert its authority with the greateſt benefit to the United States, as no one ſtate can poſſibly claim any excluſive right in it. It has been long ſeen that the ſtates individually cannot, with any ſucceſs, pretend to regulate trade. The duties and reſtrictions which one ſtate impoſes, the neighbouring ſtates enable the merchants to elude; and beſides, if they could be inforced, it would be highly unjuſt, that the duties collected in the ports of one ſtate ſhould be applied to the ſole uſe of that ſtate in which they are collected, whilſt the neighbouring ſtates, who have no ports for foreign commerce, conſume a part of the goods imported, and thus in effect pay a part of the duties. Even if the recommendation of Congreſs had been attended to, which propoſed the levying, for the uſe of Congreſs, five per centum on goods imported, to be collected by officers appointed by the individual ſtates, it is more than probable that the laws would have been feebly executed. Men are not apt to be ſufficiently attentive to the buſineſs of thoſe who do not appoint, and cannot remove or controul them; officers would naturally look up to the ſtate which appointed them, and it is paſt a doubt, but ſome of the ſtates would eſteem it no unpardonable ſin to promote their own particular intereſt, or even that of particular men, to the injury of the United States.

Would it not then be right to veſt Congreſs with the ſole and excluſive power of regulating trade, of impoſing port duties, of appointing officers to collect theſe duties, of erecting ports, and deciding all queſtions by their own authority, which concern foreign trade and navigation upon the high ſeas? Some of thoſe perſons who have conceived a narrow jealouſy of Congreſs, and therefore have unhappily obſtructed their exertions for the public welfare, may perhaps be ſtartled at the idea, and make objections. To ſuch it ſhould be anſwered, that our ſituation appears to be ſufficiently deſperate to juſtify the hazarding an experiment of any thing which promiſes immediate relief. Let us try this for a few years, and if we find it attended with miſchief, we can refuſe to renew the power. But it appears to be neceſſary and uſeful; and we cannot think that it would in the leaſt degree endanger our liberties. The repreſentatives of the States in Congreſs are eaſily changed as often as we pleaſe, and they muſt neceſſarily be changed often. They would have little inclination and leſs ability to enterprize againſt the liberties of their conſtituents. This, no doubt, would induce the neceſſity of employing a ſmall number of armed veſſels to enforce the regulations of Congreſs, and would be the beginning of a continental navy; but a navy was never eſteemed, like a ſtanding army, dangerous to the liberty of the people.

To thoſe who ſhould object that this is too ſmall a power to grant to Congreſs; that many more are neceſſary to be added to thoſe which they already poſſeſs, we can only ſay, that perhaps they have not ſufficiently reflected upon the great importance of the power propoſed. That it would be of immenſe ſervice to the country we have no doubt, as it is the only means by which our trade can be put on a footing with other nations; that it would in the event greatly ſtrengthen the hands of Congreſs, we think it highly probable.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 13.

Lancaſter, June 8, 1787.

Tueſday laſt being appointed, by the charter of *Franklin* or the *German* College, for the firſt meeting of the truſtees, they aſſembled at three o'clock at the Court-houſe, and unanimouſly elected

The Rev. *Henry Muhlenberg* Principal of the College.
The Rev. *William Handell* Vice Principal.
The Rev. *Frederick Valentine Miltzeimer* Profeſſor of the Latin, Greek and German languages.
Mr. *William Reichenbach* Profeſſor of Mathematics.
And the Rev. *Joſeph Hutchins* Profeſſor of the Engliſh language, and of the Belles Lettres.

The next day the Faculty of the College, followed by the Truſtees, the Clergy of the German Reformed Cœlus and Lutheran Synod, the Officers of all the religious ſocieties in the town, and many other reſpectable citizens, proceeded in proceſſion from the Court-houſe to the Lutheran Church, where the Rev. Mr. Weiberg opened divine ſervice with an excellent prayer, ſuited to the occaſion. Afterwards the Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg delivered an elegant diſcourſe in the German language, in which he recommended, in ſtrong terms, the neceſſity of human learning to his German fellow-citizens, and ſhewed its influence upon religion, government, manners, and the various profeſſions and occupations of men. This diſcourſe was followed by one in Engliſh, in which the ſame ſubjects were handled with great ingenuity by the Rev. Mr. Hutchins. Several odes compoſed, and hymns choſen for the occaſion, in German and Engliſh, were ſung (accompanied with the organ) in a manner that pleaſed and affected every body. The whole was concluded with a well adapted prayer by the Rev. Mr. Herbts, Miniſter of the Moravian Church in this town, to the great ſatisfaction and entertainment of a very crouded audience.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaſter, dated June 7.

"We were yeſterday gratified with a ſcene, to this part of Pennſylvania entirely new, and which was both grand and important---I mean the conſecration and dedication of a Seminary of Learning.

"On this occaſion the people aſſembled from all parts of the adjacent country, to the amount of ſome thouſands. The ceremony was calculated to excite in the minds of that very crouded audience, the moſt agreeable emotions. The whole was conducted with a degree of decorum and ſplendor, which I cannot find words to deſcribe: But a circumſtance, which muſt be truly grateful to the mind of every good man, juſtly deſerves to be mentioned----It was a ſpectacle beautiful in itſelf, and which we may with certainty pronounce, no age, or country, nor any ſett of people, ever beheld before----On the *ſame* day, in the *ſame* church, and to the *ſame* ſett of chriſtians, the miniſters of *four* different religious perſuaſions ſucceſſively joined in the worſhip and adoration of the Supreme Being! a type, however ſmall, of the glorious reign of the Meſſiah, which we are promiſed will one day come.

"The muſic was well adapted to the ſolemn occaſion, and was performed in a maſterly manner. The Principal, who, I am told (for I have not the pleaſure of a perſonal acquaintance with him) is a man of extenſive learning and great liberality of ſentiment, and who is univerſally beloved, delivered a judicious and elegant ſermon in the German language, and, after ſome interruption by muſic, a ſenſible diſcourſe in Engliſh was delivered by one of the Profeſſors. The ſubject of this laſt ſermon was the general utility of learning, and was calculated to impreſs upon every heart the exalted principles of benevolence.

"All the teachers in the college are equally qualified with the Principal, for the branches of literature aſſigned to them. Mr. Handell, the Vice-Principal, is a man of profound learning, and of a moſt exemplary character. The Profeſſor of the Latin, Greek and German languages, is a ſtranger in this place, but comes recommended to us as a man of critical knowledge and taſte in polite literature. Mr. Hutchins, who was educated in the College of Philadelphia under Dr. Smith and Dr. Alliſon, is greatly eſteemed among us, and has taught a ſchool here for ſome time paſt with great reputation. The Profeſſor of Mathematics is ſaid to be an able man in his way. In ſhort, a cluſter of more learned or better qualified maſters I believe have not met in any univerſity.

"I am informed, that in the proſecution of the buſineſs relative to the inſtitution, the greateſt unanimity and harmony ſubſiſted among the truſtees, tho' compoſed of gentlemen of a variety of different denominations, and even of different countries---a ſtriking mark of the powerful effects of a liberal education, which (with perhaps a few inſtances to the contrary) will enlarge the mind, and fill it with the pureſt ſentiments of patriotiſm and public ſpirit! And it may not be unjuſtly remarked, that men of ſcience will never ſuffer *form* to impede the proſecution of any undertaking, which may tend to the general welfare.

"From the eſtabliſhment of this college, a new æra will commence in Pennſylvania. The introduction of the Engliſh language among our Germans, who conſtitute at leaſt one fourth of the inhabitants of the ſtate, cannot fail of being attended with the happieſt conſequences, both to themſelves and to the public, while their own language will hereby be preſerved from extinction and corruption, by being grammatically taught in the college, a circumſtance this, which will enable them to become the vehicle to our country, of all the diſcoveries of one of the moſt learned nations in Europe."

The county courts for Luzerne were held the laſt week in May, in perfect quiet and good order. Four gentlemen were admitted as attornies to practice in the county, two of whom are young gentlemen from Connecticut, who took the oath of allegiance to the ſtate of Pennſylvania in open Court. They had appointments from the Suſquehanna Company, as Secretaries to their Board of Commiſſioners. In regard to the Company's claims, and the ſtate of the ſettlement, they were deceived by the lies which have been raiſed and propagated to ſupport their cauſe.

On Saturday laſt, a gentleman arrived in this city from Fort-Pitt, and informs that about the 18th ult. as Caleb Lane, John Williams, Samuel Robinſon and Daniel Wright, were going down the Ohio to Kentucke, they went on ſhore on the weſt ſide of the river, and were immediately ſurrounded by a party of Indians, who fired upon, and killed two of them, took the other two priſoners, and made off. This tranſaction was diſcovered by ſome perſons on their way up to Fort Pitt from Kentucke, who heard the report of the fire and ſaw ſome of the Indians; but neither their number nor tribe could be aſcertained. Two of thoſe unfortunate young men were inhabitants of New-Jerſey, and the other two, it is ſuppoſed, belong to the ſtate of New-York.

The Indians, our informant ſays, are greatly diſſatisfied with the new ſettlers; and the inhabitants in that quarter are apprehenſive of their being very troubleſome in courſe of the ſummer.

As many perſons in the United States have been in ſome degree intereſted in the capture of St. Euſtatius, we have extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine the following authentic account of the proceedings in that buſineſs.

"General Vaughan, as commander in chief of the army, and Lord Rodney of the fleet, upon the ſurrender of St. Euſtatius, reſpectively appointed agents to diſpoſe of the captured property. The agents for the army were Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguſon, Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, and Mr. Forſter. The agents for the fleet were Capt. Young, of the Sandwich (ſince deceaſed) Mr. Paget (Lord Rodney's ſecretary) and Mr. Akers, a merchant of St. Chriſtophers. The departments of the above gentlemen were confined to the Weſt-Indies. And prize agents in England were alſo appointed by the ſaid commanders in chief, namely, Mr. Jackſon, a member of the Houſe of Commons, and Mr. Lloyd, on the part of the army; and Mr. Paget and Mr. Maylor, a merchant in the city, on the part of the fleet.

In the courſe of the proceedings of the St. Euſtatius prizes, no leſs than ſixty-four claims appeared, and to an amount, as ſtated on ſuch claims, far exceeding the whole of the captured property. The claims were made in the Admiralty Court: yet the claimants fixed their hopes upon the common law courts, and attempted every courſe of proceeding, which afforded a chance of excluding the juriſdiction of the court of admiralty. Their experiments, however, ended in a deciſion of the Houſe of Lords, which finally reſtrained the cognizance of the claims to the prize courts. Theſe proceedings of the claimants, and the oppoſition given, neceſſarily occaſioned delay and great expence. From that time the agents, in England, of the captors, have been proſecuting the buſineſs in the court of admiralty, with all the diligence which the forms of that court, with a due attention to the intereſt of the captors, would permit; and it was and it is wholly owing to the very great number of claims now waiting the deciſion of the Lords of Appeals, that a diviſion has not, nor can be made among the captors.---- Theſe claims amounted to upwards of 300,000 l.

Out of the whole number of claims, 13 only have been finally diſpoſed of, in nine of which there have been ſentences of reſtitution: and there have been 25 other ſentences on the ſaid claims in the court of admiralty, which have been appealed from, and are now depending; and there are 26 claims now remaining in the court of admiralty undetermined, the greateſt part, if not the whole of them, depending upon ſimilar queſtions to thoſe which were decided by the fate of the two appeals determined by the Lords Commiſſioners on Friday, the 23d of June: by which means the buſineſs of the ſaid capture is nearly brought to a concluſion.

It is remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that the cry of ſcarcity and poverty encreaſes with the appearance of expence and luxury in the mode of living, purſued by the inhabitants of this city. The coſtlineſs of the furniture, the profuſion of the table, the elegance of equipage, and the refinements of dreſs, muſt, to the obſervation of a ſtranger, beſpeak affluence and proſperity; while the tenor of converſation, the accumulation of debts, and the impunctuality of payments, would, indeed, indicate a real want and actual inſolvency. There is ſcarce a ſtreet too that does not preſent us with ſome improvements in building, at the very moment that hundreds of houſes are untenanted; and while crowds are daily retiring to the diſtant diſtricts of the continent, we find the city rapidly extending to its weſtern boundary. Would it not add to the happineſs of Pennſylvania, were her citizens to profeſs leſs poverty, and to practiſe more œconomy; were they to cultivate the bleſſings in their poſſeſſion, rather than to engage in the purſuit of viſionary objects?

On Thurſday laſt the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, whoſe ſitting began at Burlington on Wedneſday, the 16th ultimo, roſe, *ſine Die*. During their ſitting, the following laws were paſſed, viz.

1. An Act to diſcourage the keeping of dogs, by impoſing a tax on the owners and keepers thereof.
2. An Act to prevent the circulation of bad and light coppers in this ſtate.
3. An Act to regulate waggons and other wheel carriages within the ſtate of New-Jerſey.
4. An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of the marſhes and meadows lying on Oldman's creek, known by the name of Beaver creek meadows, in the townſhip of Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, to repair, keep up and maintain the banks, dams and water works, encloſing the ſame.
5. An Act to incorporate ſundry perſons, as truſtees of the ſociety inſtituted in Morris county, for the promotion of learning and religion.
6. An Act to veſt in the truſtees of the firſt Preſbyterian church in Elizabeth town, a right to ſell and diſpoſe of a certain lot of land therein mentioned.
7. An Act for the relief of Samuel Shober, with reſpect to the impriſonment of his perſon.
8. An Act to diſcharge Joſeph Borden, junior, and John Butler, from the payment of certain monies therein mentioned.
9. An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of meadows and tide marſh, lying on the weſtern branch of Stow creek, in the county of Salem, to erect and maintain a bank, dam and other water works, acroſs the ſaid creek, in order to prevent the tide from overflowing the ſame, and to keep the former watercourſe of ſaid creek open and clear, and to make the ſaid dam ſufficient to keep out the tide.
10. An Act to oblige all the owners and parties concerned to contribute their equal proportion towards upholding and maintaining the banks, dams and other waterworks heretofore erected, beginning at Joſhua Thompſon's point of faſt land, and extending to the faſt land of Windham, in the townſhip of Elſonborough, in the county of Salem, ſo as effectually to prevent the tide from overflowing the ſaid meadows, and to keep the water-courſes thereof open and clear, and to repeal a certain act therein mentioned.
11. An Act to aſcertain the time and mode of levying taxes, and the better to enforce the collection of the ſame.
12. An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of marſh adjoining Repaupo creek, in the county of Glouceſter, to ſupport, repair and maintain a bank, dam and waterworks, ſufficient to prevent the tide from overflowing the ſame.
13. An Act to amend and explain an act, entituled, "An Act to direct the mode of ſettling the accounts of the amount of the ſales of the prize ſloop Polly and Ann, and her cargo."
14. An Act to repeal ſuch acts, and parts of acts, as may be in force in this ſtate, that are repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic majeſty.
15. An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of the low lands, meadows and ſwamps, on both ſides of Oldman's creek, from the head of the tide on ſaid creek to the upper line of the ten thouſand acre tract of Piles-Grove lands, to remove all the obſtructions to the free courſe of the waters.
16. An Act for the limitation of ſuits reſpecting titles to land.
17. An Act to empower David Olden and Abraham Schuyler, Eſquires, in conjunction with John Duyckinck, to fulfil the intention of the teſtament and laſt will of Hendrick Vroom, deceaſed.
18. An Act for laying an exciſe on ſundry articles retailed or conſumed within this ſtate.
19. An Act to releaſe Henry Denny, of the county of Bergen, from the payment of the ſale of the forfeited plantation of Michael Van Tuyle.
20. An Act to raiſe the ſum of twelve thouſand five hundred pounds per annum, for the term of twenty-two years, for the purpoſe of paying the intereſt on the debt due from this ſtate to the inhabitants thereof.
21. A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for raiſing a revenue from certain ſtages, ferries and taverns."
22. An Act for defraying ſundry incidental charges.

Imported, in the Harmony from London, and other veſſels from Europe, by

Sharp and William Delany, *Druggiſts,*

At *Boerhaave's head*, at the corner of *Walnut* and *Second-ſtreets*,

***A General Aſſortment of* DRUGS,**

Patent Medicines and Surgeons Inſtruments,

ALL of the firſt quality, and in prime order, among which are, Red bark of a ſuperior quality,
Columbo root,
Mezereon,
Glaſs's magneſia,
Mudge's inhalers for the cure of coughs with moſt of the medicines and inſtruments now recommended by the moſt approved Phyſicians and Surgeons.

The above will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for CASH, or CREDIT as uſual.

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3ſ9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPERXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims's* diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on the 31ſt of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, now living in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a MULATTO MAN, named Cæſar; but ſome of his aſſociates having formed a paſs for him, he has changed his name and calls himſelf Jacob Holy: to this paſs is annexed the ſubſcriber's name and Thomas Levis, Eſquire. His clothes cannot well be deſcribed, having changes thereof, and in all probability will purchaſe more, as he was furniſhed with money, which he procured by diſpoſing of his maſter's property. He is twenty-five years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is thick and ſtrong made, walks very ſtreight, with a ſhort quick ſtep, and is very proud. He can read, is a great profeſſor of religion, and has much to ſay on the ſubject. Whoever will apprehend ſaid perſon and ſecure him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

May 22, 1787. ‡ JAMES ANDERSON.

TWENTY POUNDS, Reward.

THE ſubſcriber was attacked, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, 1787, in the morning, on Curtis Grub's Hills, on the road to Lancaſter, by two Black coloured Villains, one an elderly man with a ragged coat, about 5 feet 6 inches high, the other a young man, ſhort and fat. One with a gun ſhot the ſubſcriber's mare under him dead. They robbed him of the following ſums of public money, viz. 29l. ſpecie, 270l. paper money of the laſt emiſſion, and 161l. of the emiſſion of 1781, 100l. whereof are in 5l. bills and two whole ſheets. Whoever ſhall apprehend the ſaid villains, and ſecure them in any gaol, that they may be puniſhed, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN POUNDS for any of them, and reaſonable charges, by

BENJAMIN MOORE, Collector of

May 14, 1787. ¶ Lebanon townſhip, Dauphin county.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 93 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, about nine miles from Philadelphia, and near Oxford church: there is on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring, a large ſtone barn, about ten acres of good meadow, an orchard of excellent fruit, and about twelve acres of woodland; the ſoil is rich and good. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN LIVEZEY, near the premiſes.

N. B. From ſaid plantation there is a proſpect of the ſteeples of Philadelphia, and many other diſtant places.

Fifth Month 26th, 1787. ‡

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Elliot, inn-holder, near the premiſes, in Upper Merion townſhip, on the 13th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Piece of Woodland, containing ten acres, or thereabouts, bounded by land of Nathan Powel, and others; late the eſtate of Nathan Sturgis, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 14th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and Griſt-mill and 40 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Aſhton and Anthony Yerkes, jun. late the property of George Brown; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole truſtee of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on the fifteenth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land containing 97 acres or thereabouts, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of David Briggs and others; late the eſtate of John Johnſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Northampton county, May 21, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on TUESDAY, the 19th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Tracts of Land, ſituated in Mount Bethel, the one bounded by land of Benjamin Gratzer and William Love, containing about 80 acres, more or leſs; the other tract bounded by land of George Taylor, deceaſed, and vacant land, and containing 96 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Valentine Nicholas; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſame day, at the dwelling-houſe of John Branin, in the townſhip of Mansfield: Variety of Houſehold Goods and Kitchen Furniture; alſo Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry farming utenſils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of ſame day, on the premiſes, will be ſold, that valuable Farm, ſituate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is incloſed from the river by a ſhort bank about 30 rood, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling-houſe and barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. Alſo a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuits of Hoſea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldſon, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS Catharine M'Kee, otherwiſe Lang, or Gayele, hath eloped from my bed and board without any lawful cauſe: This therefore is to forewarn all perſons from harbouring or truſting her any thing on my account, as I will pay nothing ſhe contracts after the date hereof. Given under my hand, this 19th day of April, 1787.

¶ JOHN M'KEE.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant*,

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

MUSICAL and plain Clocks, gold and ſilver Watches; patent ſeconds ditto clock movements, japanned clock faces, caſt and forged clock-work, large Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools and materials, files, &c.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. † 7s6. c 6 w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, about three weeks ago, a likely brown Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

OWEN AFFLICK.

May 30, 1787. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, on Wedneſday, the 16th of this inſtant, a BLACK MARE, about 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, one white foot, a natural trotter, and in good order. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. †

May 21, 1787. HENRY M'GLATHERY, ſen.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, *Inn-keeper*,

TAKES the liberty to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers, that he has lately removed from his houſe in Church-Alley, to that noted Inn, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the ſign of the GOLDEN-SWAN, where he has excellent conveniencies to entertain travellers and people bringing produce to market. The houſe is well furniſhed for genteel accommodations, and no endeavours ſhall be wanting to render the entertainment agreeable to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. The ſtables are ſpacious and in good order, the uſe of which and of a large yard he will allow to the market people gratis.

A Hackney Coach goes from his houſe at two o'clock every afternoon (unleſs otherwiſe deſired) to the ſign of the Golden-Swan, on the banks of Schuylkill, in Paſſyunk townſhip, where a houſe of genteel entertainment is kept by PAUL G. BRETON. The price is Two Shillings each paſſenger, going and coming. Ladies and Gentlemen inclining to go in the coach, ſending directions to his houſe the preceding day, will be waited on at their houſes, at any hour they may be pleaſed to appoint.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1787. § 6w

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, caſimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton fattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, caſimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

BY *LUDWIG KUHN,*

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place

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SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

WHALE-BONE-CUTTER,

At No. 383, Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

HAS a good aſſortment of common cut Whalebone; he alſo cuts and prepares whalebone in the Engliſh manner, equal to Britiſh, to ſuit for bonnet, ſtay, umbrella and whip-makers; he has alſo a good aſſortment of bruſhes, ſhaving-boxes, black-ball, ivory and horn combs, &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.----As no one here hath attempted manufacturing whalebone in the Britiſh manner, he apprehends few know the quality of ſuch bone; but as there is little or no waſte in it, he flatters himſelf the conſumers will find it their intereſt to encourage it, which will enable him to carry on the whalebone buſineſs in ſo extenſive a manner, as to ſell his dreſs'd bone at as low or lower price than common bone has ſold for when the buſineſs was in one man's hand. A generous allowance to country ſhopkeepers and others, who buy by the dozen or large quantity to ſell again. Orders from the country attended to with care and diſpatch. ¶

Three Thouſand Pieces of

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW OPENED for SALE, at

W. POYNTELL's

STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe alley.

IN variety, fancy patterns, richneſs and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe ſtates, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9, 1787.

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